

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1 through 9 (Cancelled)

10. (Currently Amended) The A method which comprises; comprising the steps of:

~~1) applying to a substrate a layer of a catalyzed mixture of at least~~

~~a) one amino resin cross linking agent and either~~

~~b1) a reactive polyester resin and~~

~~b2) a hydroxyl terminated polymer including repeat units from an oxetane having a pendant $\text{CH}_2\text{-O-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-Rf}$ group~~

~~or~~

reacting a polyoxetane having at least one carboxylic acid end group and containing a repeat unit derived from polymerizing at least one oxetane monomer having at least one pendant $\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-Rf}$ group, with a polyester or with dicarboxylic acids and polyols to form a polyoxetane-polyester copolymer,

~~e) a reactive polyester resin including at least one repeat unit derived from copolymerizing into said polyester a hydroxyl terminated polymer including repeat units from an oxetane having a pendant $\text{CH}_2\text{-O-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-Rf}$ group, or combinations of a), b), and c)~~

~~2) subsequently heating said mixture to at least about 150°F for a period of time sufficient to cure and cross-link said layer, thereby providing a crosslinked layer,~~

wherein said Rf group, independently, is a linear or branched alkyl group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms with a minimum of 25 percent of the ~~hydrogens~~ hydrogen atoms of said alkyl ~~groups~~ group being replaced by F ~~or said Rf group independently being an oxaperfluorinated or perfluorinated polyether having from 4 to 60 carbon atoms,~~ and n being is from 1 to 3, and

reacting said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer with an amino resin and forming a crosslinked composition.

11. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 10, wherein each said Rf of said repeat ~~units is individually on said repeat units~~ unit, independently, is a perfluorinated alkyl having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms.

12. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 10, including applying a layer of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein ~~where prior to applying said layer to said substrate,~~ said substrate is printed at least one time.

13. (Original) A method according to claim 10, including applying a layer of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate

before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein said substrate comprises a cellulosic product, fibers, synthetic polymer, metal or ceramic.

14. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 10, including applying a layer of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein ~~where prior to applying said layer to said substrate,~~ said substrate is printed and embossed.

15. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 10, including applying a layer of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein said substrate includes a layer of plasticized vinyl chloride polymer.

16. (Original) A method according to claim 15, wherein said vinyl chloride polymer is coated onto a fabric or backing.

17. (Cancelled).

18. (Cancelled).

19 through 26 (Cancelled).

27 (New) A method according to claim 10, wherein a minimum of 50% of the hydrogen atoms of said Rf group have been replaced by F, wherein said polyoxetane has a number average molecular weight of from about 250 to about 100,000, and

wherein said reacting includes heating said copolymer and said amino resin to form said crosslinked composition.

28 (New) A method according to claim 27, wherein said polyoxetane repeat group has one said $-\text{CH}_2\text{-O-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-Rf}$ group, and wherein said amino resin is alkylated benzoguanamine-formaldehyde, or an alkylated urea-formaldehyde, or an alkylated melamine-formaldehyde, or combinations thereof.

29. (New) A method according to claim 28, wherein said number average molecular weight of said polyoxetane is from about 250 to about 5,000, and wherein said carboxylic acid end group is derived from reacting said polyoxetane with adipic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, terephthalic acid, or phthalic anhydride, or combinations thereof.

30. (New) A method according to claim 29, wherein n is 1, wherein a minimum of 85% of the hydrogen atoms of said Rf group have been replaced by F, wherein Rf contains from 1 to about 7 carbon atoms, wherein said heating temperature is from about 150°F to about 400°F, wherein said polyester is

formed by reacting said polyol with said dicarboxylic acid, wherein said dicarboxylic acid is adipic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, terephthalic acid, or phthalic anhydride, or combinations thereof, wherein said polyol is ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, glycerine, butylene glycol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, trimethylol propane, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, pentaerythritol, or trimethylolethane, or combinations thereof, and

said polyoxetane also being derived from a cyclic ether monomer having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms in addition to said oxetane monomer.

31. (New) A method according to claim 30, wherein said dicarboxylic acid reacted with said oxetane is adipic acid, and wherein said cyclic ether comonomer is tetrahydrofuran.

32. (New) A method according to claim 27, including applying a coating of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein a surface of said substrate is printed, or embossed, or a combination thereof before said coating is applied.

33. (New) A method according to claim 29, including applying a coating of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein a surface of

said substrate is printed, or embossed, or a combination thereof before said coating is applied.

34. (New) A method according to claim 31, including applying a coating of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein a surface of said substrate is printed, or embossed, or a combination thereof before said coating is applied.

35. (New) A method according to claim 32, wherein said substrate includes a layer of plasticized vinylchloride polymer.

36. (New) A method according to claim 33, wherein said substrate includes a layer of plasticized vinylchloride polymer.

37. (New) A method according to claim 34, wherein said substrate includes a layer of plasticized vinylchloride polymer.

38. (New) A method according to claim 27, including applying a coating of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein said substrate includes a backing layer.

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39. (New) A method according to claim 29, including applying a coating of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein said substrate includes a backing layer.

40. (New) A method according to claim 31, including applying a coating of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein said substrate includes a backing layer.

41. (New) A method according to claim 27, including applying a coating of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein said substrate comprises a metal, a ceramic, a synthetic polymer, fibers, or a cellulosic product.

42. (New) A method according to claim 29, including applying a coating of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein said substrate comprises a metal, a ceramic, a synthetic polymer, fibers, or a cellulosic product.

43. (New) A method according to claim 31, including applying a coating of said polyoxetane-polyester copolymer and said amino resin to a substrate before reacting said copolymer and said amino resin, and wherein said substrate comprises a metal, a ceramic, a synthetic polymer, fibers, or a cellulosic product.

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